

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

The Report of the President of the Board of Education to the Legislature of 1860.

(Continued.)

The Report repeats that religious instruction is imparted freely and unmolested in the unmixed schools, and that in the others "Christian morals, honesty, industry, truthfulness, chastity, kindness and brotherly love" are by law made the duty of every teacher, and that no pains have been spared to impress upon them the importance of that duty. We have no doubt of what the law exacts as a duty of the teachers; but we have lived too long in this country not to know that, in making laws, more regard was often had to what was wanted on the statute book to represent us as a Christian and civilized people, than to what was applicable to the condition of the people and to the possibility of executing the laws. Had the early guides and clerical teachers continued to impart religious instruction themselves, had they mingled freely with the people, weeping with the sorrowing and rejoicing with the joyful, instead of delegating these offices to others, of whom the report confesses that "it can hardly be said that any are well qualified for their high office, as this language would be understood in Europe and the United States"—had they done so, there would have been no question now of religious instruction in school.

Of the "select schools" under Government charge, we learn that at the Lahainaluna Seminary 12 Hawaiians "graduated with honor" in 1859, and 17 were expected to graduate last month. The institution is supported by the Government. The most encouraging feature that we can see in this Seminary is that "instruction is daily given to all the pupils in the English language as a regular school exercise." Why then can not instruction cease in the Hawaiian language?

The "Royal School" in Honolulu has been conducted during the two years with that ability and faithfulness which have deservedly made it so popular with the natives of Honolulu. It has been enlarged by the erection of another new building, and under the general supervision of its former teacher furnishes instruction to 182 children, of which 119 are boys and 63 girls. It is supported by the Government also.

The "Honolulu Free School," also under the charge of the Government, fills a worthy place in the educational institutions of Honolulu. English is the only language spoken at school, and the proficiency of the children is the best testimonial to the teacher.

At the Lahainaluna Seminary the scholars board on the premises and consequently are, or should be, under the constant supervision of the teachers during recreation, as well as at school. But the Royal School and the Honolulu Free School are day schools, and the teacher's influence is limited by the walls of the school room and often counteracted by injudicious treatment or bad example at the homes of the children.

All these schools, both free and select, being under the charge and particular direction of the Board of Education, we regret exceedingly that no gymnastic exercises have yet been introduced and incorporated as a part of the teachings there conveyed. We have the honor to know that, personally and individually, the gentlemen who compose the Board are favorable to such exercises, but why collectively as a Board—to whose watchful care the physical, as well as moral and intellectual, education of the nine thousand innocents in the Government schools is entrusted—they have not made any application thereof to such schools, we are unable to answer.

Under the heading of "English schools for natives," we learn that, beside the "select schools" above mentioned, there were only six English schools for natives at the beginning of 1860, in part supported by the Government; two on Hawaii, one at Kau and one at Hilo; two on Maui, one at Lahaina and one at Makawao; one on Oahu, exclusive of the Royal School, at Kaneohe; one on Kauai, at Kolos. We are told that the cost to the Government of these six English schools, and of four others who were closed before the end of 1859, was \$6,577 52, from which, however, deduct \$2,800 expended for building or repair of houses, and we have an average of \$377 75 as the yearly salary paid by Government to an English teacher, who, if he is lucky, may receive as much more from the parents, which, however, is not always the case. We can make no better comment on this than by quoting from the Report:

It is true that the present law is a great improvement on that of 1854, but still I think it is susceptible of greater improvement, particularly in Section 142, which requires that one-half of the support of each English school be furnished from private sources before the Government can pay anything towards it. This places the school on a precarious basis; its support is uncertain, and being so, it is impossible for the school officers to secure for it such a teacher as its interests require. And this difficulty will continue until means are provided quite independent of what may be collected from parents or guardians. Let them still be required to contribute what may be thought proper, but let no English school be dependent for any part of its support upon them.

It must be apparent to all, that in order to succeed in this most tedious, difficult and expensive work of imparting knowledge of the English language to the natives, means that are adequate and certain must be provided; otherwise it must drag as it has done.

Houses must be erected and none but teachers of intelligence, ability and skill, such as would command good wages anywhere, should be employed, neither of which can be accomplished, to any great extent, with the means provided.

But the President's idea of introducing the English language by means of native teachers, of whom he says, "that it requires some ten years or more for a native to acquire a correct knowledge of English, and then to commence very young," seems to us a culpable waste of time where there is no time to spare. It should also be borne in mind that these English schools are intended to take the place of the Hawaiian schools, and provide for the general and equal education within their sphere, and not merely serve as masters of languages to a few lucky children. It is therefore of the utmost importance that they should be under the care of men "qualified for their high office" and competent to watch and note the children and assert a moral influence over the schools. And such men and such women—for we contend that, whether in English or Hawaiian, the sexes should be separated—can be had, if decently provided for. If the acquisition of an English education is now conceded to be a vital condition of this people's very existence and future progress, it is a shame and a crime to trifle with it and to propose cheap methods and dilatory measures. Be parsimonious in anything else, but be liberal and thorough in this. Reduce the office holders under Government some twenty heads or so, and see

that the remainder do a day's work for a day's wages; let the soldiers sheathe their swords and go on furlough for some five years to come. The Royal family will find broader shields and higher ramparts in the, if possible, doubled love and affection of the people; and let us not one moment lose sight of the fact that the native mind is a field for "public improvements," which, unless timely and energetic assistance is rendered, will depreciate every year.

Of the "Oahu College," a Protestant institution, we hear but little, now that the gentleman, whose zeal and exertion contributed so much toward raising this institution to the dignity of a College, has left this "pent up Utica" for a larger field and a better calling. As a preparatory school for college, however, it is deserving of the highest credit; and we have no doubt that the young gentlemen who this year, or hereafter, shall visit the United States to obtain collegiate honors, will give as good account of themselves as any who have gone before them. At present only one of the Professors chairs is filled, but it is worthily filled and that by one who probably will limit his ambition to being useful to his native land, instead of brilliant elsewhere. We learn also that four of the school lands, valued at \$10,000, have been transferred to the Trustees towards endowing the College. The price of tuition is also not excessive. But we have failed to learn, however, that either the College itself, or any benevolent gentleman taking an interest therein, have as yet instituted any charity scholarships for such children whose means are inadequate to their talents.

On a line, though at a humble distance from the above institution, we find the Catholic College at Ahuimannu, Koolaula, Oahu, under the charge of Rev. R. A. Walsh. The number of scholars, as the Report says, are 20; "10 pure natives, 8 whites and 2 mixed," and all board in the establishment. We regret, however, for the sake of comparison between the two colleges, that though the President of the Board of Education knew it well, he did not mention that 12 out of these 20 scholars were both boarded and instructed gratis at the College, and that since its institution in 1845 it has never yet received one cent of Government support. We understand, however, from the proceedings of the Legislature that that honorable body has a petition from Catholics and others under consideration to grant some support to the Catholic College, and that the Committee on Education are favorable to such grant. We confess to a disappointment, however, in not seeing the President of the Board doing himself the credit of redeeming so many years of silence by suggesting such a grant himself.

Of the other select schools, "not under the care of the Government," we will only refer to the following:

The school, or rather schools, by the "Sisters of the Sacred Hearts," in Honolulu, commenced in July and August last year, and comprise three branches or departments. First, the boarding school; second, the day school; and thirdly, a school for native girls, numbering 90 and upward, under the charge of a native female teacher, with the constant and daily attendance of one or more of the Sisters; and although the Government, we believe, pays the native teacher in the last named school, yet the school house and premises are furnished by the Catholic Mission. A reinforcement of English Sisters of the same society would leave Europe this month and would probably be here about the close of the year, when another school for native girls would be started, and both be taught in English. All this has so far been done by the Mission itself and the devotion of the above ladies, without any support from the Government, whether as gift or loan, and without any acknowledgment from the Board, except the short notice of three and one-half lines in the Report.

A few months after the schools of the "Sisters" had gone into operation, Miss Ogden's "family school" at Makiki, Kona, Oahu, was started under the most flattering auspices for the education of native girls in the English language and domestic duties. Through addresses, subscriptions, &c., it came upon the community for aid and assistance in procuring and furnishing a suitable house, and this community, which never yet failed in any work of charity, enabled Miss Ogden to set up an establishment capable of accommodating thirty native girls. The school at present contains ten children, partly pure native and partly half-caste.

A similar school for native girls has been established in Lahaina by Mrs. S. E. Bishop, and the Board has loaned to the Rev. C. B. Andrews \$1500 to erect necessary buildings for another girl's school, to be kept by his lady at Makawao, and a further petition for "a \$500 a year for two years" is now before the Legislature.

All these schools for Hawaiian girls have our liveliest sympathy and best wishes; and we hope that their future support will be placed on so permanent and equitable a basis as to be beyond the peradventure of a similarity of opinions or a favorable opportunity.

How this support may be secured the President refers to in the following paragraphs:

The Board of Education is authorized to expend, at its discretion, the receipts from the school tax on English schools to the same amount as shall be paid by private parties. Now, in case the law shall be so modified, as I trust it will be, that the rate of the school tax may be applied to the support of English schools, whether boarding or day schools, without regard to what parents may contribute, it becomes an important and practical question what proportion of it shall be so applied, and in what way; by setting apart certain percentage of the whole, throughout all the districts, or only of those districts where there may be such schools, and also by what rule scholars shall be selected, since all cannot be so, that equal justice be done to the tax-payers.

The attention of the Legislature is particularly directed to these questions, and its untold should be clearly indicated in regard to them, so that the school officers may have a clear and certain guide in disposing of the people's money. To see that every child in the Kingdom is taught to "read, write and cipher," at least, has hitherto been a settled principle of our Government, and as this could not be done in another and better language, it has been done in the native, and must continue to be for the present, but the experience of every year indicates the inadequacy of the native language to the wants of our people, and the importance of hastening on the introduction of the English where practicable, as rapidly as our means will admit of, so that each child may be placed on an individual and voluntary effort, and more upon the Government, as before stated.

What proportion then of the school revenue should be devoted to this part of our educational work, and in what way? What reduction shall be made in the free schools where the native language only is used, in order to increase the number and efficiency of the English schools?

Instead of answering these questions, or indicating what his experience would suggest, the President turns them over to "the Legislature," (who) will no doubt give the subject the consideration its importance deserves, and act upon it in a way that will encourage and not check the current of private charity that now flows in this direction.

And then proceeds:

It is believed that the object can be best attained by appropriating a suitable sum of money to be expended in aiding private individuals or associations engaged in the good work, rather

than attempting, as a Government, to accomplish it solely by its own means, thus dividing the labor and expense, and at the same time exciting the feelings and sympathies of the philanthropic in behalf of the native girls, which of itself is a thing of great importance.

It is evident that the President does not see his way clear through the difficulties which surround him; and we can easily understand why. Reforms are never introduced without treading on somebody's toes, or disturbing more or less real or fancied interests. We have in many previous numbers shown that the system as well as the substance of the present Hawaiian education is inadequate to the wants of the people; and the Board should have known that one cannot put new wine in old bottles without danger of bursting.

As it is now virtually left to the Legislature to devise the how and wherewith of the wanted reforms in the education of this people, we shall take an early opportunity to address ourselves to them. In the meanwhile we must not omit to give the President credit for having taken one great step toward commencing the needed reforms, by advocating that "the avails of the school tax may be applied to the support of English schools, without regard to what parents may contribute."

We will revert to the Report another time.

PAST WEEK.

Court News.

On Thursday morning, 11 o'clock, a presentation of Capt. Hunt and the officers of the U. S. sloop of war *Levant*, took place at the Palace. The party were received upon entering by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chamberlain. The Hon. J. W. Borden, the U. S. Commissioner, having been introduced to His Majesty, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented Captain Hunt, who proceeded to present in order of rank the officers of his ship. His Majesty was attended by the Ministers of State, the High Chiefs and Governors of the Islands, and by His personal staff, and that of Prince Kamehameha, Commander in Chief, who was unfortunately confined to his house and unable to attend.

The Fourth of July.

With a foreign portion of the population so numerically preponderating as the American in Honolulu, it could not be expected but that the Fourth of July would be something more than a day of diplomatic visits and unmeaning compliments. Although apparently no preparations had been going on beforehand, and no programmes adorned the walls, announcing to the "sons of '76" that orations would be given and dinners eaten, (the liquor like a Greek preposition being always understood,)—yet here as in every other community, there are some men (perhaps more than elsewhere) whose souls are never taken aback by any emergency, and are always up to time whether for fun or mischief.

We have seen many Fourth of July here in Honolulu, seen a great deal of buncombe, parade and tomfoolery, and have observed as a general rule that the more people dwell upon it beforehand, the less they enjoyed it when it came. But this year there was more satisfaction though less show, and the best possible spirit prevailed.

Byron said that "night shows stars and women in a better light." We do not endorse the insinuation of the disappointed bard, but as a coincidence we remarked that the festivities of "the Fourth" commenced a little after midnight with music.

"Of the stars,"
For I'm blest if each note of it didn't run through one."
Spirit stirring fire and drum, clarion and bugle. We decidedly like that kind of poetry. Serenading is the most unselfish gratification a man can give or receive. The neighbors all come in for a share, and even the dogs attend their appreciation in lengthened howls of delight.

About 4 o'clock in the morning, some gentlemen having requested and obtained from H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha the use of a few guns from the Royal park of artillery, and some artillerymen to handle them, a salute of 33 guns was fired from the Esplanade. At length day broke—glorious, unclouded and bright, as such a day, laden with such immortal memories, should do. By eight o'clock every thing, whether aloft or ashore, that had a mast, a pole, or a peg to hang a flag upon, was decorated; and flags of every hue, texture and nationality—some of which might possibly never have seen "the battle and the breeze" since "76" itself, were hunted up in honor of the day to gladden the sun and the passer-by.

At half-past nine o'clock the steamer *Kilauea*, having been put up for the occasion, started on a pleasure trip with some two hundred passengers. The steamer was absent about four hours, and the only record we have to make of her trip is, that those who went were so well pleased as not to regret having missed the amusements ashore.

At 12 m. the U. S. sloop of war, the *Levant*, fired a national salute with manned yards, and cheered three-times-three in memory of the day and the men who made it a landmark in history and the starting point of their own glorious destiny. The Battery on Punchbowl Hill also saluted the day, and in return for this mark of attention the *Levant* fired another salute.

By this time Honolulu was in full enjoyment of that modern institution, vulgarly called "Fire Crackers." Not a street, alley or court escaped the visitation of these noisy guests, and we believe that even the church yards were not exempt from their intrusion, either as an insinuation to the dead upon their ultimate prospects, or as a reminder that "the sons of the sires" had still the pluck to face the powder. As box after box of crackers issued out from a well known "store on the corner," staid, grey-bearded men threw fifty years behind their backs and became boys in feeling and in deed.

In the afternoon, pic-nics, lusus, horse-riding, &c., were the order of the day, and numerous parties were scattered up and down the country. The Royal Family and a small party, spent the day at Moanalua, and others in other directions.

In the evening Dr. C. F. Guillou gave a ball and collation, at his residence in Hotel Street, in celebration of the day, at which their Majesties the King and Queen were present, and Capt. Hunt and most of the officers of the *Levant*. That Dr. Guillou does his honours of his countrymen with perfect taste and unmatchable skill is, we believe, beginning to be pretty generally conceded, so we merely allude to it here. We noticed one feature, however in the collation, both for its novelty and as an encouragement to horticulturalists. Fifty quarts of strawberries were served up in cream; a most delicious dish; the strawberries were furnished by Mr. Holstein of the B. H. A. Society's garden.

Scott says in "The Lord of the Isles":
"Lift not the fatal maul—enough to know
No scene of mortal life but teems with mortal woe."

And we regret that a disastrous accident should have checked for a moment the pleasures of the day. While the brigantine *Josephine* was firing a salute in honor of the day, one of the seamen, W. L. Buckley, was so severely wounded by a premature discharge of one of the guns that, upon being instantly removed to the U. S. Hospital, it was found necessary to amputate the

right arm below the elbow and the three last fingers on the left hand. The operation was performed by Dr. Guillou. The wounded man's breast and face were also dreadfully burnt. With that spirit of prompt charity, for which Honolulu has become proverbial throughout the Pacific, no sooner was the accident known, and before even his wounds had had time to be dressed, than a subscription of \$100 had been collected to aid the unfortunate and disabled man, should he recover.

The "Kilauea."

On Tuesday last the owners of this fine steamer placed her at the disposal of His Majesty, who, accompanied by some of his Ministers, Nobles and Members of the House of Representatives and gentlemen of the Press, proceeded on a trial excursion between Puuloa and Diamond Head. The general idea received from the trip was one of gratification and quiet pride that at last we had a steamer in our waters so splendid in appearance, so solid in substance and so pre-eminently qualified to meet all the wants of an inter-island steamer trade. For those who like a more detailed account, we timed the trip as follows:

The *Kilauea* left the Esplanade at 9.50, A. M., and, after some little delay in the harbor, passed the outer spar buoy at 10h. 5m., steering a W. S. W. course toward Barber's point. At 10h. 32m. was exactly abreast of Puuloa salt-works, below the entrance of Pearl river, when the steamer wore round, occupying two minutes in doing so, and headed E. half S. for Diamond Head, Barber's point, bearing at the time W. by S. Diamond Head due E. and Honolulu N. E. by E. The patent log having been found to be out of order, no reliance could be placed on the distance run as indicated by it, the landmarks proving far better guides to those acquainted with the coast. At 10h. 48m. engine making 40 revolutions per minute, with 23 lbs. pressure of steam. At 10h. 55m. steered East. At 11h. 3m., the engine making 42 revolutions per minute, with 27 lbs. pressure, steered E. S. E. half E. At 11h. 45m. was exactly abreast of Diamond Head. At 11h. 50m. wore round again, taking 2 minutes, as before, the engine at the time making 44 revolutions per minute, with 30 lbs. pressure. At 12h. 34m. rounded the bell buoy from outside in, having slackened speed during the time a collision was served up on board. Steered again for Diamond Head, the engine making 47 revolutions per minute, with 37 lbs. pressure and 13 lbs. to square inch vacuum. At 12h. 52m., being abreast of Waikiki, went about again and headed back for the bell buoy, the engine showing 49 revolutions per minute, with 39 lbs. pressure. At 1h. 12m., P. M., passed the bell buoy and stood in for the harbor, the engine making 51 revolutions, with 39 lbs. pressure, arriving at the Esplanade under slackened way at 1h. 25m., P. M.

The noiseless, easy motion of the machinery, and vessel cannot be sufficiently extolled. And it is sincerely to be hoped that she will be able to make such arrangements with the Government as will secure to the country and the people that long waited for desideratum—an inter-island steam communication.

Supreme Court—July Term, 1860.

Present, Chief Justice Allen, Associate Justice II. The term was opened with cases requiring the native jury.

The following is the Calendar of cases with the disposition of them, so far as we are able to give it before going to press.

The King vs. Puhau.—Larceny, 2d degree. Plead guilty. His offense was stealing a trifling amount of clothing from the dwelling house of Mr. Parke.

The King vs. Keahi, of Joe.—Heedless and furious driving. Plead not guilty. Acquitted. The prisoner was the driver of Mr. Lewers' lumber wagon. The offense charged was driving and turning a corner hastily with a load of long lumber, the ends of which whirled around and knocked over a cask of bread at the door of Mr. Everett's auction room, at the same time striking amongst several gentlemen standing by.

Messrs. Harris and Austin for prisoner.

The King vs. Hopu.—Furious and heedless riding.—Plead not guilty. This matter occurred on Monday, the 21st of May. The prisoner was charged with running over a native woman at the corner of Fort and King streets, by which she was so seriously injured as to be confined to her bed for forty days; was barely able to come out to give her testimony. She, Mr. Post, a native constable, and a native in company with her at the time, testified that the prisoner was the guilty party. His Honor, Judge II, charged strongly against the prisoner, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Messrs. Harris and Kauwahi for prisoner.

Mr. Bates, aided by Mr. Kanahina, appears for the Crown in these criminal cases.

TUESDAY, July 3.—The King vs. Hoopii.—Murder in the 2d degree. The prisoner was charged that on the afternoon of the 21st May, he and three or four other rode furiously up the Nuuanu Valley road, that opposite Judge Kapena's place, lihi and three other constables drew across the road to arrest them for fast riding, that they caught at the bridles, were not able to hold them, that lihi caught at the bridle of prisoner's horse, was turned around, struck by the horse on the breast, knocked down and received injuries of which he died in the hospital a week afterward. The verdict acquitted the prisoner.

Messrs. Harris and Kauwahi for the prisoner.

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Messrs. Harris and Kauwahi for the prisoner.

The trial occupied most of two days, and was continued from Tuesday to Thursday.

In this and the preceding case the line of defense was that the party charged was not the real man, that in the crowd and rush the police caught the wrong man. Numbers of witnesses were called who charged man Johnny Aliama as the true party. Between them all there was a faithful conflict of testimony.

King vs. Henele.—Charged with murder in the 2d degree. This case is from Lahaina. Henele, riding at a rapid rate, in a crooked street in Lahaina, ran against a woman and inflicted injuries that caused her death.

The jury retired at 6 o'clock. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Messrs. Harris and Kauwahi for prisoner.

Civil Calendar—July Term, 1860.

B. F. Bolles vs. J. Y. Brown.—Assault. G. McLean, Garisheo.

J. Montgomery, Attorney for plaintiff.

Kapua and Nahu vs. John II.—Trespass.

J. Montgomery, for plaintiffs. Messrs. Harris and Bates for defendant.

Kapua vs. John II.—Assault. Counsel as above.

W. A. Markham vs. J. H. Strauss.—False imprisonment.

J. Montgomery for plaintiff. C. C. Harris for defendant.

L. Kamehameha vs. P. Nahaolelei, J. H. Kaehekei and Abner Manaka.—Ejectment. (For the Court.)

C. C. Harris for plaintiff.

Levi Mann vs. T. Spencer. J. Montgomery and C. C. Harris Attorneys for plaintiffs. A. B. Bates for defendant.

Also, against the same defendant, Jonathan Wales and William Fell. Three "Nile" cases.

H. Macfarlane vs. M. M. Webster.—Assault. C. C. Harris Attorney for plaintiff. J. Montgomery and W. Lee for defendant. (Referred.)

Manuel Paiko vs. Ira Richardson.—Right of way. (For the Court.)

A. B. Bates for plaintiff. C. C. Harris for defendant.

Appeals Civil.

C. A. Tanager vs. Whelan, (Chinaman.) R. C. Janion vs. James Castle and Peleg Jennings.

Motley.

The *Advertiser* charges us with having attempted to depreciate the Consular bills of this place. *Cui bono?* We think that our taking up the discussion has had the excellent effect of preventing a panic. But we are told that it is not our business to report the commercial transactions on the street. Of course—hum!—nor marine, nor judicial, nor legal, nor police, nor any other matters which can be so much better and far cheaper brought before the public by that famous truth distillery across the way. It is no doubt the perverse existence of our office that makes the *Advertiser* sin so terribly and so often against truth. Instead of piously and humbly praying—"lead us not into temptation," it lets off such a querulous and growling "deliver us from the *Polynesian*," that sympathy grows callous and charity mourns.

The *Advertiser* says: "Our ambition has been to create a perfectly independent paper, and following principle with undeviating step, to avoid the error of becoming the organ of a single idea."

We have been too polite, all along, of saying as much; but now that the truth has been let out, we congratulate our contemporary on its perfect success; for decidedly the last place to look for an idea will be in the columns of the *Advertiser*.

While entertaining and expressing our opinions at all times, we have never hesitated to give utterance to the opinions of others differing from us.—P. C. A.

Well, well! The *Advertiser* speaks already as if it were the only press in the country and could safely defy contradiction. We never "overhaul discarded contributions" and hold them out to ridicule. But that is a matter of delicacy which our contemporary has yet to learn.

The *Advertiser* has it that Burke ranked the Press as the fourth estate "next to Lords, Commons and Clergy." "What the heart is full of, the mouth speaketh." But if Burke could see himself barked in that shameful manner, we think that his castigation of the *Advertiser* would surpass even his famous indictment against Hastings.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Queen's Hospital.

On Saturday next, the 14th inst., the corner stone of this building will be laid, with imposing ceremonies, by His Majesty the King, according to the subjoined programme, furnished us by the Trustees for publication:

Agreeably to the vote of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital, the Executive Committee have completed the arrangements for the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the edifice to be devoted, when completed, to this noble public charity.

The procession will form at the Stone Church, at Kawaiahae, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., and proceed thence to the ground where the ceremony is to take place.

For the sake of convenience, the Committee have prepared a programme of the procession and exercises, and hereby invite the whole public, whose interest has been so tangibly expressed by their generous benefactions, to unite with the Board in the interesting ceremony.

PROGRAMME.

W. C. PARKE, Esq., MARSHAL. Procession to form at the Stone Church, at 11 A. M., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

Military. Mechanics' Benefit Union. Odd Fellows. Masons. Trustees.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN, in a carriage. The Chancellor of the Kingdom.

Justices of the Supreme Court, Ministers, and other High Officers of State.

Foreign Diplomatic Representatives, and Commanders of National Vessels.

Nobles. Representatives. Foreign Consuls and Officers of National Vessels. Government Officers. Subscribers not included in the foregoing. Citizens generally. Military.

Order of Exercises, 1. Prayer in Hawaiian, by Rev. Mr. Armstrong.

2. Music in Native. 3. Address in Hawaiian, by His Majesty the King.

4. LAYING THE CORNER STONE, BY THE KING, with Masonic ceremonies. 5. Address in English, by His Majesty the King.

6. Music. 7. Prayer in English, by Rev. Mr. Damon.

When we give the Trustees all the credit and honor which they so richly merit for their perseverance and management, an extra share is justly due to one of them, Thos. C. Heuck, Esq., whose architectural skill prepared the design after which this noble building will now be erected.

U. S. Ship Levant.

On Wednesday, the 4th of July, Capt. Hunt and his officers received the visits of a large number of their countrymen on board of this fine sloop of war. Those who were present expressed themselves much pleased with the precision and celerity with which the salutes were fired, although to ears unaccustomed to the report of "villainous saltpetre" the sensation was rather stunning. Among the visitors we noticed Chancellor and Chief Justice Allen, His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Marshal Parke, and others.

Fancy Ball.

In celebration of the Seventeenth Anniversary of the restoration of the Government to the rightful sovereign by the late Admiral Thomas, on the 31st July, 1843, Mr. Wyllie (D. V.) will give a Fancy Ball, in the manner of the Spanish *Tertulia*, at Rosebank, on the 31st instant.

Up in the Figures!

If there has been an error made in the following account, of a million or two, it may be a very serious matter. Perhaps the statistical clerk of the P. C. A. will check it at his leisure, and if an error is found make a note:

"Mr. Bailey, the President of the London Astronomical Society, has been for six years weighing the world in different ways, and is now sure that he has obtained its specific gravity so nearly accurate that his figures cannot err more than 0.0058. He places it at 5.747. The total weight of the world in gross tons of 2,240 pounds, according to his scales, is (6,062,165,592,211,410,488,889) six thousand and sixty-two millions, one hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-two billions, four hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and eleven millions, four hundred and eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine tons."